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November 1, 1692. Sir Edmond issues a Proclamation 12 May, 4 Regm. W. & M. Reciting, that Peter Heyman was appointed D. P. Master and requires all persons to be aiding and Assisting to him in the Due Execution of his Office.

1 March, 1692. Issues a Proclamation for a Solemn fast to Implore the Blessings of God upon the Consultations of the Assembly & April 5 1693, Issues another for another fast to avert God's Judgment upon the Country being Sorely afflicted with the Measles, and 25 May, 1693, another declaring that the said Thos. Neal hath Power to set up Ferries over every River, Creek or Lake within this Government where there is no grant yet made or given to any other Person.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

VIRGINIA IN 1671-1673.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

GOVERNOR BERKELEY TO THE COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND
PLANTATIONS.

(Abstract.)

Virginia, January 22, 1671-2.

Governor Sir Wm. Berkeley to [the Committee of Trade and Plantations.]

Desires his Majesty's commands to the Consuls of Naples and Sicily to send some men skilful in the making of silk into

England. We will bear the charge of their transport and annual wages as soon as they arrive in England. If they had but six able men to teach them the right way of feedings worms and winding silk they would in a short time make an unexpected progress in it. Hopes soon to give an account of a happy discovery to the West, but dare not much boast of it until he has been an eye witness of it.

(1 p. *Colonial Papers*.)

PROPOSALS OF THOMAS GRANTHAM.¹

(Abstract.)

(1672, February? After.)

Proposals of Thomas Grantham to the King and Lords Commissioners of Plantations. That Virginia is at present unable to defend itself through want of Ammunition. At his coming away in February last there was not powder enough at Tindall's Point upon York River to charge a piece of ordnance. That by speedy supplies the danger of a surprise may be prevented. If his Maj. will give him protection for a ship and men, he will carry ammunition of all sorts and any despatches the King wishes to send, without charge.

(1 p. *Col. Papers*.)

KING TO GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

(Abstract.)

March 10, 1671-2.

The King to the Governor of Virginia.

Orders concerning the sailing of ships to England at certain seasons, in March, June and Sept., at which times only they

¹Thomas Grantham, afterwards knighted, was, in 1676, commander of an English ship which arrived in Virginia during Bacon's Rebellion. He rendered material assistance to Berkeley and left an account of the transactions he was engaged in, which was republished by Carlton McCarthy, Richmond, Va.

are to be allowed to return home and use their utmost endeavours to keep company and defend each other during their voyage.

(1 p. *Domestic Entry Book*, Vol. 24, p. 58.)

WILLIAM SHERWOOD TO JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

(Copy.)

[*Col. Papers*, Vol. 28.]

James River, Virginia.

Aprill ye 10th, 1672.

Honn'd S'r

As a poore Debt'r who by losses or other casualty is made unable of payment att once to a patient C'r a greate sune, yett pays as he is able soe worthy S'r when oppertunity presents, I your Debt'r make part payment of that great debt, which I shall never be able to pay, yett soe long as life lasts, shall acknowledge, and presume yo'r goodness will accept, S'r though the occasion was bad w'ch procured my being in this Country, yett I bless God itt hath proved beneficiall, for the good of my soule, and an insight with an utter detestacon of former miscarriages and although itt be hard to be in a poore Condition, yett I bless God for itt, and am content; I know God Almighty will be yo'r rewarder, for, *Beati qui sunt misericordes, quoniam ipsis misericordia.*

I beg pardon for this, and shall be glad of any way to present by w'ch I may manifest myselfe to be S'r

The Humblest of Yo'r servants,

[signed] WM. SHERWOOD.

[INDORSED]

To the Worp'll Joseph Williamson Esqr.

Sec'ry to the Rt. Hon'ble Henry Lord Arlington, K't Att Whitehall.

SIR HENRY CHICHELEY TO SIR THOMAS CHICHELEY,² 1672.

(Copy.)

[*Col. Papers*, Vol. 30.]

Lett'r from S'r Henry Chichely in Virginia w'th the Petition
of ye Govern'r & Councill ab't releif for defence in ye warr.

To S'r Tho. Chichley.

Honor'd S'r

This is only duplicats of what sent you formerly by the
Olive branch which went from hence at a very dangerous time
the Year then durst not send the Originals but coppies which
he promised me if in danger to through overboard. Pray god
they may come safe, being with Convoy and much better shippes
then they for force.

The Governor, and grand Assembly of Virginia have bin
pleased to make choyce of me to present there humble desires
to his most Sacred Ma'tie in this inclosed petition, wherein is
truly manifested the present state, and weake condition of this
Country against the invation or attempt of any forraine
Enimie, which we may justly feare in this time of Warrs, and
indeade I may truly say there is noe Country under his Ma'ties
dominion, in soe poore a condition for Defence as Virginia for
want of both armes and amunition of all sorts, which through
our present poverty, we are not able to provide of ourselves.

We have now raised 20 Regiments of foote, and as many
troops of horse, without making use of any of our slaves or
fewe of our English servants, but such as are almost ffree,
yet have not armes for every tenth man, soe that unless his
Ma'tie will be graciously pleased to consider of oure present
condition, and grant us some resonable supply of all sorts of
armes and amunition with Canon and bale for our fforts, we

²Sir Thomas Chichley of Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, brother of Sir
Henry Chichley, was one of the masters of the ordnance, and thus in
charge of military supplies.

must be forced to fly to the mountaines for our security, and leave this Country and our estates a prey to the invaders. I think it canot be denyed, but that Virginia doth yearely rayse a greater revenue to the Crowne by our Customes then any one plantation under his Ma'ties dominions, therefore I hope we may most justly implore his Princely Patronage and hope to obtaine a suffitient supply of all sorts of armes, and ammunition ffitting for our defence and safegarde, as well as either Barbadoes or other his Ma'ties Plantations, whoo as we are informed were well ffurnished from the Magazines there last yeare, and sent them over at his Ma'ties charge though they are twenty times more able then we to furnish themselves.

S'r I have thus farr acquainted you with our present condition and the cheife cause of our address to his Ma'tie by this petition which is all the hopes we have of obtaining a fitting supply for the defence of this Country which will be carefully preserved here as a standing Magazine by all succeeding Governors as well in times of peace, as those of Warr. I have likewise herewith sent you a letter from our Governor and Grand Assembly to your honor'd selfe wherein you will perceave what hopes they have (by your assistance only) to obtaine there request from his sacred Ma'tie and indeede give me leave to tell you, that this Country hath bin liberall to severall Agents they have imploy'd on severall the like occations, yet hath not answered there expectation, either through the want of Prudent Management or inconsiderableness of the Parties they imploy'd, soe that if by your favorable assistance, there humble request to his Ma'tie may be in some measure answered, I know it will be a greate obligation, and received here with Generall satisfaction. I must confess they have in some measure gratified me already and I hope will more fully at the returne of this. Therefore Deare S'r lett me request your best assistance in this affaire, which if it can be effected will redound much to your honor, and my Creditt here in the Country. You will find by this inclosed noate, what I conceive is most needefull for us, which you may augment, or

lower as you thinke fitt. S'r I shall either now, or by the next shippes, write more at large to you, and therein fully acquaint you of my concernes with the Marchants. I have now had a full perusall of my accounts here, and find the Alderman hath dealt most unwortheyly with me soe that unless he make up the breach with you by at least putting of all former scores to this day, I shall find good cause to complaine of him in the Parliment house, or else at the Councell table, where not only I but all here doe suppose he will be sevearely handled, but not a worde of this till you receive all accounts Authentickely attested from hence under the seale of this Collony.

I shall not consigne any of my tobacco to him this yeare or ever after unless he repair the injury he hath already done me.

I am, Honor'd S'r,

Your most affectionate brother and most humble servant,

[signed] HEN. CHICHELEY.

Rosegill, Jul. 16th, 1672.

GOVERNOR BERKELEY TO THE COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND
PLANTATIONS.

(Abstract.)

March 25, 1673.

Governor Sir William Berkeley to [the Committee of Trade and Plantations.]

They have had this year an unexperimented hard winter which has destroyed more than half their cattle and the few ships that have come have not brought a fifth part of the goods and tools necessary for them. In extreme want of am-

munition of which he begs their Lordships intercession with his Majesty to supply them with a small quantity.

(1 p. *Colonial Papers*.)

A Copy of this letter is entered in Col. Entry Book, Vol. 94, p. 49, with this Marginal Note, "Extract read in Committee 19 Nov., 73."

THOMAS LUDWELL TO THE COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS, 1673.

(Copy.)

[*Col. Papers*, Vol. 30, No. 53.]

Right Hono'ble

I have here inclosed our last lawes & leavies and would have troubled yo'r Honor in these busie times noe further then w'th the evidences of ye respect I owe you, did not our being lately invaded with eight Holland & fflushing^s men of warr from 30 to 46 gunns a ship w'th one fireship comanded by Jacob Binkes for Holland and cornelius Everston for fflushing (who (notw'thstanding our convoy of two men of warr did w'th extraordinary resolution fight them above fower howers) tooke from us and burnt eleven shippes w'ch ran on ground before they could get under the protection of any of our forts where all the rest were saved) enforce me in this sad conjuncture to implore yo'r Lord'ps assistance towards his Ma'tie when our declaration shall be p'rsented to the Councell table that the true state of our pr'sent condicon being waighed and our inabilities to defend ourselves considered and the consequence of saveing so considerable a plantacon w'ch employes soe many shippes, spends soe much of the manufacture of England, and bring soe great a revenue to the crowne being duely valewed, his Ma'tie may be graciously pleased to afford us that

^sIn Vols. IV and XIX, are accounts of the Dutch attack on the shipping in Virginia waters in 1667.

protection w'ch wee cannot give ourselves. And here I would have given your Honnor the perticulars both of our losse and inability to pr'vent it but that I feare it would be too troublesome to you who I know might be continually imployd at those councells w'ch I doubt not will steer our greater concernes into a good Port, and therefore doe begg yo'r Lord'ps pardon if I referre you to our declaration for them, yo'r Lord'p can pr'serve us if you please & therefore I doe most humbly begg it for a poor distressed people who if they can never make you any other acknowledgm't will get yet pray for your prosperity, my lord this Gentl. who brings this to your hands is a nephew to S'r Herbert Price and leift. to one of the men of warr here in w'ch he behaved himself w'th extraordinary courage and therefore I could not denye him the justice of giveing yo'r Honnor that caracter of him and though I cannot in reason hope such an interest in yo'r lord'ps favor as may incline you to looke on him, yet I hope his owne merritts may, and I should conclude it a great omen of my future happyness if any thing I could wright should cause soe great a person as yo'r Lord'p to favor Mr. Price for whose vertue and gallantry I have a perticular esteeme: God of heaven pr'serve your Lord'p in health and Honnor and continue me in your favor w'ch is the Greatest happinesse hoped for by

Right Hono'ble

Yo'r Honors most humble and most faythfull Serv't,

THOS. LUDWELL.

Virg'a, August 2d, 1673.

[To the Committee of Trade and Plantations.]

WILLIAM SHERWOOD TO SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

(Abstract.)

James River, Virginia, August 4, 1673.

Wm. Sherwood to "my much honoured friend Sir Joseph Williamson at Whitehall."

Cannot let the opportunity of John Richards [going to England] pass without acknowledgment of his continued favors and his letter of 14 August "which came to hand per my wife the 18 April last and was as welcome as air to prisoners."

The late invasion on 12 July by the Dutch will be at large signified to the King by the Governor's Declaration—the bearer hereof will give a perfect account of it and John Weldon will give him a copy of the Governor's Answer to several Enquiries.

"Rec'd Oct. 14."

(*Colonial Papers*, 1 p.)

VIRGINIA FLEET ATTACKT BY SIX DUTCH MEN OF
WARR IN 1672.

To the King's Most Excellent Ma'tie and the Lords of yo'r
Ma'ties most Hon'ble Privy Councell.

The Governor and Councell of his Ma'ties Collony of Virginia.

In all Humillity Present

That on Fryday the 11th of this Instant July (which was but foure Dayes before the Fleet was ordered to saile from hence) To our very great Greife and Damage, arrived on our Coast Foure saile of Holland Men of Warr from about thirty to ffourty foure Gunns under the Command of Jacob Bincks and as many Flushingers one of six Gunns and three from thirty to ffourty six Gunns With one Fire Shipp, under the Command of Cornelius Everson Junior, and on Saturday the 12th anchor'd in Lynhaven Bay Within our Capes; That upon their first Arrivall on Fryday they were discovered by our Centinalls on the Coasts, and Speedy advice thereof Given to Capt. Gardner and Capt. Cotterell, Who Comanded yo'r Ma'ties Shippes here, Who pr'sently Comanded Severall Masters of the abler Merchant Shippes in James River on Board, and ordered them to Cleare their Shippes for Fight, and Press'd as many

men as they thought fitt out of the Weaker Shippes But may it Please yo'r Ma'tie and yo'r most Hon'ble Councell, before that could be Done Capt. Gardner saw Eight Shippes of Maryland under saile in the Ba[y?] who he judg'd wo'ld fall A prey to the Enemy for want of Advice, and therefore with Capt. Cotterell weighed Anchor, and with them Six Merchant Shippes [&] Engage the Enemy thereby to save the Marylanders. But before they came within Reach of Gunn Shott foure of the Merchant Shippes came on Ground, One Stood backe and one Comanded by Capt. Grove in Fighting came on G[round?] soe the two men of Warr were left to encounter Six of their biggest Shippes The two Smaller with the Fire Shipp being not yet come up to them, The Fight continued with Great resolucon about three houres. After which Capt. Gardner supposeing Capt. Grove (who fought well whilest on float) to be Gone of the Ground resolved not to lose him, and judging that the Enemy (if he Checkt them not) would be in with our Merchant Shippes Riding in James River before they could Gett from them. Hee tackt alone upon them with Exterordinary Courage, and for at least one houre fought them all, Butt findeing himselfe mistaken in the Condicon of Groves his shipp, and the night in hand, it being a Quarter past Eight before the fight ended, Hee with as much Courage and Conduct (and beyond the hopes or expectation of those who saw that brave Action), disingaged himselfe from them, as he had before ingaged them, and brought off all the Marylanders but one and foure of ours which were on Ground, and Gave the rest, which were nere fourty saile almost A Tides way before the Enemy, Which Undoubtedly saved Many who otherwise would have bin lost, Butt having all his Great Masts and his Fore topmast desperately wounded, and most of his Rigging Shott, he was forced with Capt. Cotterell to goe into Elizabeth River to Refitt w'th Roapes & Sailes which brought the Enemy to Anchor, not Dareing to Persue the James River Fleet in a Strange Channell, and Leave yo'r Ma'ties Friggetts behind them. Two and twenty of our Shippes Stood upp James River

and the Rest went under the Fort at Nancemond, where the Enemy looked on them five Days but Attempted them not; Five of those which stood upp James River Comeing on Ground, They sent upp three of their smallest shippes to them And Gott of one, and burnt the other foure, The rest Getting above the Fort at James Towne were safe; And here wee expect it will be Objected that had not soe long A Time bene given for the Departure of our Fleet this Misfortune had bin Avoided; To which wee humbly Offer this answer That Capt. Cotterell arriveing here neere the 20th of June and representing to us some Dayes after (in pr'sence of all the Masters) that for want of Wood and water and other necessaries, he could not be ready before the 15th of July, Was the Reason for the appointing that Day; Next the Masters of the Yorke Shippes were not ready till then and the Enemy was within our Capes before the most considerable shippes of Maryland came to us, besides Five Saile in Rappahanocke not Ready and two upp the Bay which in all were two and twenty saile, A Number Too Considerable to be left behind by yo'r Ma'ties Convoy; This may it please yo'r Ma'tie and yo'r most Hon'ble Councell being the true State of our Mistfortune in the pr'sent losse of Eleaven Shippes and Goods (wherein the Inhabitants of James River, bore A very Great Share) Wee thought it our Duty, for the Better Vindication of ourselves from such Injuries as the Mallice of some may indeavor to fix on us, by Misrepresenting us and our indeavors to yo'r Ma'tie and most Hon'ble Council, To sett forth in this our Declaracon, the true state and Condicon of this Country in Generall and our p'ticular disadvantages and disabilities to entertaine A Warr at the time of this Invasion, And therefore doe most humbly beseech yo'r Ma'tie and yo'r most Hon'ble Councell to consider that though all that Land which now bares the name of Virginia be Reduced to little more then Sixty Miles in breadth towards the sea, Yet that small Tract is intersected by soe many Vast Rivers as makes more Miles to Defend, then wee have men of trust to Defend them, For by our nearest computacon wee leave at our backs as many

Servants (besides Negroes as their are freemen to defend the Shoare and on all our Fronteirs the Indians, Both which gives men fearfull apprehensions of the dainger they Leave their Estates and Famelies in, Whilst they are drawne from their houses to defend the Borders, Of which number alsoe at least one third are single freemen (whose labour Will hardly maintaine them) or men much in debt, both which Wee may reasonably expect upon any small advantage the Enemy may gaine upon us, wold revolt to them in hopes of bettering their Condicon by sharing the Plunder of the Country with them. Nor can wee keepe any number of Soldiers long together in A Place for Want of Provisions, For the aire being hott & Moist wee could never yett find the way of keeping any sort of Corne A yeare from being eaten out by Vermine, Which hinders our haveing Publique Magazines of Provisions necessary for such occations, and our men (though their has bin Great Care taken in the Exercising them) haveing for Many yeares bene unacquainted with dainger. Wee cannot with much Confidence rely on their Courage against our Enemy better practized in the hazards of Warr; But may it please yo'r most Sacred Ma'tie and yo'r most Hon'ble Councill, Their were many more difficulties from this last attempt, for diseases this Winter before haveing destroyed at least fifty thousand Cattell and their Owners to pr'serve them haveing given them almost all their Corne. Brought soe great A scarcety of Provision amongst us as men could not have bene kept long together, and the Enemies Arrivall being in A time, when all mens Cropps both of tobacco and Corne lay hardest upon their hands (being much in the weeds by reason of the great Rains which fell some time before.) It Troubled them much to be drawne away from their Worke (though for their Comon defense, Yett notwithstanding these & many more disadvantages they appeared so ready in Every place that the Enemy desended not on the Land though they wanted water to great Extremety The losse then being wholly on the Shipps and Loading (except some fugative Servants who escapeing our diligence gott to them and were Carryed away) Our industry

for their defence wee humbly hope will appeare in this that their was not A Shipp lost which run not on Ground before she gott within the Protection of one or other of our Forts, Nor did yo'r Ma'ties Shipps or any of the Merchant men want any Assistance wee Could possibly helpe them too, Though in this alsoe their lay very great difficulty, For In these times of warr, the Merchant gives our Inhabitants soe very little for their labour as will not Cloath them and their Famelies, which soe disaffects them as they rather rejoyce at their losse, then show any desire to defend them nor would they have bene brought to appeare for them by any other Motive then the affection they have to the Gentleness and Justice of the Governm't they have soe long lived under, Yett though wee have certainly done our utmost for them to our Very great expence and hazard of our Cropps Wee expect A Complaint against us for not haveing A Fort at Point Comfort, which some suppose wold have pr'vented all this losse though the Considerablest part of it happen'd farr off in the Bay beyond the reach of any Gunn; To which Objection for our Justification Wee doe humbly Offer our Reasons to yo'r most Excellent Ma'tie and most Hon'ble Councell against A Fort there, because it being A direct Chanell and A great Tide A shipp may ride in safety in the Bay till it hath A Good Wind and upon A Tide may runn by A better Fort then all the Wealth and Skill of this Country can build, Especially Considering the distance they may goc from it, which were it but halfe A mile wold be to farr for us to depend Certainly on its defence; Then the time of Loading being five or six Monthes in every River, wee thought it best to build Forts in the most convenient places for their defence, dureing their Stay, Rather then one at Point Comfort, which at best Could but secure James River, Butt by these two losses Receaved the last Warr & now they doe conclude it necessary that Point Comfort were fortified soe as to secure their Comeing together, and wee doe truely wish soe too. But since we believe the doeing or not doeing of it will something depend upon our advice to yo'r Ma'tie Wee dare not propose a battery of lesse then fourty or fifty dimmy

Canon and Culvarine of A Good length, And that will Cost Considering the inconveniency of the place (which affoards not soe much as A Foundation to build on, much lesse any Materials) at least fifteene thousand pounds Sterling, which being A some wee have not in our Power, The Publique revenue not Exceeding two and twenty hundred pounds A yeare of which the Governor has twelve hundred, The Councell two hundred and the rest expended in necessary workes, and the labour of our Inhabitants scarcely Cloathing them, Wee humbly hope Yo'r Ma'tie will not expect it From us, Nor Dare wee propose lesse strength, least a Weaker defence should leave the Shipps (by depending to much upon it) more open to the Attempts of the Enemy then hitherto they have bin; And if yo'r Ma'tie shall be graciously pleased to build such a Fort as wee propose, Wee are not able to maintaine A Garrison in it Unlesse their be such duties laid on Shipps through the whole Countrey as may support the Charge, For Soldiers will not serve for tobacco, because the Merchants (working on their necessities) give them soe little for it as A Yeares Sallery will hardly Cloth them, And the pr'sent Fort duties are soe small as not to Pay the Gunners finde Powder & repaire them, but Most of that Charge lies upon the Countrey But Wee Doe most Humbly Offer it to yo'r Ma'tie and yo'r most Hon'ble Councells Consideracon, Wether it may not be better to send A Convoy proporconed to such Strength as the Enemy may bring against us, Which may in some Measure be knowne, by advice of their first Setting out, and that the Charge of such Convoy lie upon the Freight of the Merchant men, And to ease them of part of the Charge every hired man of Warr may be p'mitted to take in two teire of tobacco in the hoald which would serve to ballast them and not hinder their workeing, such A Convoy would secure the shipps and us, who dare not be soe confident in our defence (the dainger of our servants and the Indians Consider'd) as not to give your Ma'tie This State of our pr'sent Condicon and to implore Your Assistance; And haveing thus in all humillity laid our Cause before yo'r Ma'tie and yo'r Most Hon'ble Councell Wee appeale to yo'r Good-

nesse and Justice to Determine of it. Most heartily Praiseing
God for his favour to us in giveing Your Ma'tie soe discerning
A Judgment and soe tender A heart towards all your sub-
jects And for Assisting you with soe wise a Councell As wee
doubt not Will direct all yo'r great and Royall Undertakemgs
to A Glorious end, Which is the earnest Desire of

Yo'r Ma'ties

Most Loyall and Obedient Subjects and Servants,

	[signed] WILL. BERKELEY,
	HEN. CHICHELEY,
	EDWARD DIGGES,
THO. BALLARD,	THO. LUDWELL,
NICHO. SPENCER,	NATHANIEL BACON
	AUGUSTINE WARNEK,
	HENRY CORBYN,
	DANIELL PARKE,

[In pencil: sent with letter, 16 July, 1672].

(TO BE CONTINUED)